



THE BRISTOL COURIER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT
Occasional rain tonight and
Tuesday. Warmer tonight.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 249

BRISTOL, PA., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1934

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SUES DISTRICT FOR TUITION OF PUPILS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Pupils From Warminster Attended Hatboro High School

CLAIM MADE THAT DISTRICT SOUGHT TO REQUIRE STUDENTS TO ATTEND SOUTHAMPTON

DOYLESTOWN, Mar. 26.—Suit for \$3025 was begun when the school district of Hatboro, Montgomery county, filed an action in assumpsit against the school district of Warminster township, this county, in the Court of Common Pleas here.

In the statement of claim filed by the Hatboro school district, of which George S. Stuart is secretary, the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of \$3025. It is alleged that both the plaintiff and defendant school districts are of the fourth class. No public high school is maintained by the school district of Warminster township, it is stated.

It is also alleged that certain pupils residing in Warminster school district on or about September 1, 1932, attended Hatboro High School.

Contained in the statement of claim is the itemized account of the alleged tuition due for each month and the number of pupils who attended during the month.

They are: Tuition for September, 1932, 23 pupils, \$287.50; October, 23 pupils, \$287.50; November, 24 pupils, \$300; December, 25 pupils, \$312.50; January, 1933, 25 pupils, \$312.50; February, 24 pupils, \$300; March, 24 pupils, \$300; April, 26 pupils, \$325; May, 24 pupils, \$300; June, 24 pupils, \$300. The cost per pupil per month was \$12.50 for tuition.

In another portion of the statement of claim, statistics allege that 25 pupils, whose names are given, reside a distance ranging from 1.7 miles to 4.3 miles from the high school.

Four pupils live 4 miles from the Hatboro High School and six students reside between 3 and 4 miles from the school.

It is alleged the defendant school district sought to require and compel all pupils eligible and entitled to attend high school to attend the high school of its selection at Southampton which high school was not, with respect to any of the pupils named attending the plaintiff's high school, the nearest or the most conveniently located high school, and that Hatboro was and is the nearest and most conveniently located.

The plaintiff also avers that the defendant school district about September 1, 1932, made public the following action and resolution: "To the parents of high school pupils—The Warminster School District will be responsible for high school tuition at Southampton High School only."

"Any parent desiring to send their child or children other than Southampton, the Warminster School District will pay, upon presentation of a bill for tuition from such school district, toward the tuition cost of such child, a sum equal to \$8.35 per month, that being the cost of tuition at Southampton High School."

The plaintiff also avers that the defendant school district about September 1, 1932, made public the following action and resolution: "To the parents of high school pupils—The Warminster School District will be responsible for high school tuition at Southampton High School only."

Surprise Robert McCurry On His 21st Birthday

Robert C. McCurry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. McCurry, Venice avenue, was tendered a surprise party by friends on Saturday evening, in Hibernian Hall.

The affair was in honor of his 21st birthday. The evening was spent playing cards and dancing. Mrs. Warren Armstrong and Andrew Moore received prizes for highest score in pinochle and Mrs. Maurice Roche for highest in "500." A buffet luncheon was served.

HULMEVILLE

On Good Friday at Grace Episcopal Church there will be a rendition of Stainer's "Crucifixion" at eight p. m., under direction of George Tetlow, chorister. The members of the sextette presenting the oratoria are: Tenors, George Tetlow and William Thomas; basses, H. Douglas LeCompte and Ferdinand Bachofer; alto, Mrs. Charlotte Lyons; soprano, Mrs. Jennie Halk. The organist is Mrs. Harry Friedrich. The public is invited to this solemn memorial of the Lord's passion.

TROOP GATHERS

Troop No. 5, Junior Catholic Daughters of America, with their counselor, Miss Mary McGee, held a social at the home of Elizabeth Mulligan, Saturday evening. Game prizes were awarded to Catherine Perry, Sara May Bassett and Nellie Shaffie. Refreshments were served.

OIL STOVE EXPLODES

An oil stove in the residence of William Murray, 596 Otter street, exploded yesterday. Consolidated firemen were called and quickly extinguished the blaze. The loss is estimated at about \$25.

Women To Hear Talk On "Planning The Wardrobe"

"Planning the Wardrobe for Economy and Beauty" is the subject of discussion and demonstration at Yardley, in the room above the post office, on Thursday, at 1.30 p. m.

Miss Mabel McDowell, extension specialist in clothing, from Pennsylvania State College, will explain several points that count toward that "well dressed look," and that spare the pocketbook while she illustrates with an outfit that will be modeled.

Leaders of groups who have been active in extension work at Washington Crossing, Newtown, Woodbourne, Yardley, Langhorne and Edgewood community, have arranged for this meeting. All women are invited to attend.

FRANCE'S AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATES TOTAL 12,000

First Modern Farm Associations There Were More Like Trade Unions

FOURIER, DEVELOPER

(Note: This is the fourth article in a series in which International News Service presents a survey of agricultural co-operation in Europe. The co-operative movement, since the middle of the 19th century, has had a rapid growth on the European continent, and in every country those who cultivate the soil have formed associations to further their common interests.

These associations take many different forms, and in today's article the development and methods of agricultural co-operation in twelve different countries are described.—International News Service.)

By H. K. Reynolds
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)
(Copyright, 1934, by I. N. S.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.—(INS)—At about the same time that Robert Owen was beginning his co-operative industrial experiments in England, the idea of co-operation, involving both industry and agriculture, was being developed in France by Francois Charles Marie Fourier.

Fourier's theories, it may be noted in passing, had a famous example in America in the Brook Farm experiment, 1841 to 1847.

The first modern farm associations in France were more like trade unions than the co-operative organizations in other European countries. They were known as Agricultural Syndicates, and were chiefly concerned with the buying of farm requisites in common.

At the present time there are about 12,000 Agricultural Syndicates in France, with more than 1,500,000 members, and 5,500 societies engaged in the production, processing and sale of agricultural produce operating dairies, wineries, cheese factories, distilleries and other produce.

Belgium had its first co-operative societies in 1890. There is a close relationship today between the Government and the Belgium co-operatives, of which there are now about 1200.

The co-operative movement in Spain has received a new lease of life under the Republic, new legislation having been enacted to aid the farm organizations. The law emphasizes that the co-operatives are not to regard profits as their chief aim, but are to look out for their common needs.

Germany has more than 52,000 co-operative societies, of which nearly 80 per cent. are agricultural associations. They operate dairies, and engage in the marketing of cattle, eggs, fruits, vegetables and wine. Under the National Socialist Government in Germany, the agricultural co-operatives have undergone some changes, and new plans are being made for the improvement of the farming industry, in which the co-operatives will have an important part.

In Poland, since it emerged as an independent state after the war, efforts of agricultural leaders have been directed toward the development of an agricultural economic system divorced from the former Russian and German influences. There are now 6000 agricultural societies.

Co-operative agriculture has flourished in Switzerland since the end of the 19th Century. The dairy industry is the most important, and nearly all milk producers are organized into local co-operative societies, grouped into regional federations, which are in turn united in the Swiss Dairy Union.

In Hungary and the Danubian countries, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, nearly 80 per cent of the population is dependent on the land, and

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GREASE BOILS OVER

Grease boiled over at the Sufas restaurant Saturday night and the Consolidated firemen were called. The loss was slight.

LAST OF KNICKERBOCKER ARTICLES

The concluding article in the series "Will War Come" by H. R. Knickerbocker will appear tomorrow.

Regular use of the Courier classified column is economical and profitable.

JOHN MARSHALL

"Fountain of His Nation's Honour"

Remarks of Ira Jewel Williams before the Philadelphia Bar Association, Supreme Court Rooms, February 6th, 1934

Chronology

1755—Sept. 24—John Marshall born at Germantown, Fauquier County, Virginia.

1773—Attends Campbell's Academy.

1775—May—Drills militia.

1776—1780—Serves under Washington, lieutenant, deputy judge advocate, captain; Brandywine, Iron Hill, Germantown, Valley Forge.

1780—May-Aug.—William and Mary College (law lectures for six weeks).

1780—Aug. 28—Admitted to bar.

1782—Fall—Elected to Virginia Legislature.

1783—Jan. 3—Married Mary Willis Ambler.

1788—Jan.—Virginia Convention for ratification of Constitution.

1793—Serves in Pennsylvania Whiskey Riots.

1797—May—Envoy extraordinary France (X Y Z).

1798—June—Triumphal return. "Millions for defense."

1799—May—Election to Congress.

1800—Spring—Secretary of State under Adams.

1801—Jan. 20—Appointed Chief Justice.

1801—Feb. 4—Becomes Chief Justice.

1801-1835—Directing spirit and principal mouthpiece of Supreme Court in long line of celebrated decisions: 1803, Marbury v. Madison; 1807, trial of Aaron Burr; 1809, Fletcher v. Peck; 1819, Dartmouth College Case; 1819, McCulloch v. Maryland; 1821, Cohens v. Virginia; 1824, Gibbons v. Ogden.

1835—July 6—Died at boarding house of Mrs. Krimm, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Ira Jewel Williams, one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar, was chosen by his associates on behalf of the Philadelphia Bar Association to commemorate the 133rd anniversary of the chief Justiceship of John Marshall at its meeting held February 6th.

Mr. Williams' address proved so illuminating and much of it so pertinent to existing conditions in our national life, that the Courier feels justified in reproducing the same for the information of its readers.

By Ira Jewel Williams

John Marshall and Philadelphia

It is fitting that this Bar should observe the 133rd Anniversary of the Chief Justiceship of John Marshall. The great name of Marshall is linked with Philadelphia in many ways. He was born at a little town in Fauquier County, Virginia, then called Germantown. Under the command of his father's friend, George Washington, young Marshall fought at our own German-

town, at Iron Hill and at Brandywine, and later endured the winter of Valley Forge. Young Marshall made two pilgrimages on foot to Philadelphia, the first to be inoculated with smallpox, and, during the later years of the war, to return to service under Washington. From Philadelphia he went, under President Adams, as envoy extraordinary to France, and, by his blunt honesty in the X Y Z episode, returned in triumph to Philadelphia to receive the plaudits of all. In Philadelphia he argued the case of Ware v. Hylton (British debts); which gave a national setting to his fame as a lawyer. Urged by his friend and leader, George Washington, he reluctantly accepted a nomination for Congress, and, winning his seat after a close

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LATEST NEWS

Received by International News Service Leased Wires.

McCLURE AND 58 ARE FREED

Philadelphia, Mar. 26.—The United States District Court of Appeals today issued an order freeing State Senator John J. McClure, and his 58 co-defendants convicted of engaging in the huge Delaware County liquor conspiracy. All four judges of the court concurred in the decision, which was based on recent rulings of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Court decision was announced from the bench today at noon. The decision also contains a blanket order setting free 19 other prisoners sentenced to the Federal prison at Lewisburg on a similar charge.

FREAK TORNADO

New Orleans, La., Mar. 26.—A freak tornado struck the old French quarter of New Orleans, demolishing a number of houses and injuring at least a dozen persons, two seriously.

MINER DROWNS

Wilkes-Barre, Mar. 26.—One miner was reported drowned and two others narrowly escaped a similar fate today when water broke through into the workings of the Dial Rock Coal Company at West Wyoming. The victim was reported to have been George Melshanko, of Swoyersville.

IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Harrisburg, Mar. 26.—Attorney Chas. J. Margiotti, of Pittsburgh, today confirmed reports that he was in the Republican gubernatorial primary race. "Absolutely," he declared in answer to a question concerning his candidacy. Margiotti said he probably will file his petitions about 3 o'clock this afternoon and at that time will issue a statement outlining his platform. Until that time he declined to comment.

OUT FOR GOVERNOR

Harrisburg, Mar. 26.—Edward J. Hunter, member of the Workmen's Compensation Board and closely allied politically with Governor Pinchot, filed petitions today for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in an eleven hour surprise move. The injection of Hunter into the jammed gubernatorial race came as a complete surprise to attaches of the Governor's office, they said.

CWA WAGE COMMITTEE FIXES HOURLY RATE

Common Labor Is To Be Paid 50c per Hour in Bucks County

OTHERS ARE PAYING 40c

DOYLESTOWN, Mar. 26.—The hourly wage scale for common labor on the CWA projects in Bucks county was fixed, Thursday, by the County Wage Rate Committee, at 50 cents.

Members of the committee, appointed by County Administrator John Roberts, at the request of the State Administrator, are Stanford K. Runyan, Bristol, representing business; William E. Kiese, of Quakertown, representing organized labor, and George S. Hotchkiss, Doylestown, representing the County Emergency Relief Board.

In reaching its decision concerning the rate to be established for common labor and the different branches of skilled labor, the committee considered the rates established in other counties of the State and a special survey made of wages paid in the different communities of Bucks County.

The survey made in Bucks county indicated that the general wage for common labor was 40 cents per hour, but in establishing the 50 cent rate, and the wage scale for other workers, the committee added this explanation to its report:

"It is our opinion that the prevailing common labor rate is 40 cents in the county; but, inasmuch as the rate established in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Lehigh and Northampton counties is 50 cents—fixed temporarily on the basis of a 24 hour week and the sustenance needs of the workers—we have approved the 50 cent hourly rate, for common labor, and the remainder of the wage schedule proportionately."

The hourly rates fixed are substantially those in effect now, although in a few instances slight increases were made, and new classifications were added to meet possible needs.

QUAKERTOWN WINS FIRST HONORS AND BRISTOL SECOND IN BOTH CLASSES A AND C AT BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOL MEET

Winner Totals 34 Points, With Locales Netting 28; Springfield is Winner in Events of Class B, and Newtown Ranks Highest in Class D Activities — Meet Conducted at Quakertown.

BUCKS COUNTY INTERSCHOLASTIC RETURNS AT A GLANCE

1st place, 6 points; 2nd, 5; 3rd, 4; 4th, 3; 5th, 2; 6th, 1

CLASS A						
	Chorus	Math-Sci.	Book.	Comp.	Short.	Declam.
Bensalem	3	1			5	1½
Bristol	2	6	6.2	3	6	3
Lang-Middle				6		5
Morrisville	5				3.1	1½
Newtown	1	5	3			9
Quakertown	4	4.3	4	5.4	4.2	4
Sell-Perk.	6	2	5.1	2.1	6	23

CLASS B					
	Comp.	Math-Sci.	Declam.	Chorus	Total
Buckingham			6		6
Falls	5	5	1½	4½	16
New Hope	2	1	4	1	8
Richboro		4		3	7
Springfield	6	6	5	4½	21½
Upper Southampton	3	3, 2	3, 1½	6	18½
Yardley	4, 1			2	7

The Bristol Courier

Established 1910

Published Every Evening (Except Sunday) at Beaver and Garden Streets, Bristol, Pa., Bell Phone 2717

Only Daily Paper in Lower Bucks County

BRISTOL PRINTING COMPANY
Owner and Publisher
Incorporated May 22, 1914
Merrill D. Detlefson, Managing Editor
Ellis E. Ratcliffe, Secretary

Subscription Price per Year, in advance, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75c.
The Courier is delivered by carrier in Bristol, Edgely, Tullytown, Bridgeville, Croydon, Andalusia, West Bristol, Halmerville, Bath Addition, Newportville and Torresdale Manor for 6 cents a week.

JOB PRINTING
The Courier has the most complete commercial printing department in Bucks County. Work of any description promptly and satisfactorily done.
Entered as Second Class mail matter at the Post Office at Bristol, Pa.

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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

Even the most casual of radio fans must have been struck by the great amount of government propaganda in support of the new deal that is flooding the air channels.

Government spokesmen and others tell what is being done in this and that field to hasten recovery, and the alleged results are stated in a way intended to invite public approval of the program.

Who, if anybody, is paying for the dissemination of this propaganda? Is the government paying and at the same rates that would be charged private interests, or is it making use of its regulatory control of radio in a way to force broadcasting companies to donate to it? If payment is being made at the regular rates, it will require little figuring to indicate that the cost is running into huge amounts.

These are questions that ought to be answered authoritatively. There have been charges, and made in reliable quarters, that the government is exercising virtually a censorship over the radio and that the broadcasting of any views unfavorable to the new deal is prohibited.

Congress seems to have been in an investigating mood recently, but with no pronounced success, from the standpoint of constructive results. It might look into this matter of radio propaganda, as well as established how much truth there is in the charge that a radio censorship exists.

Has it the courage to do this?

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS

The administration, it is revealed, is preparing to turn the Virgin Islands into a laboratory for extensive experiments along lines that have been attempted here with uncertain success.

Sugar-growing and rum-manufacture will be among the businesses in which it plans to engage. On the side, it will operate a hotel for tourists, in an effort to attract travelers and their money. Six thousand acres of sugar lands will be bought and developed on a co-operative basis. A similar system will be used in making rum.

Should the venture be unable to pay its own way, the cost, of course, will come out of the taxpayers of the United States. The proposal, as outlined in Washington dispatches, has a close resemblance to Soviet collectivism, after which it seems to be patterned.

It would seem that the administration has its hands full with socialistic experiments at home and that it might be better to await the outcome of some of these before turning to tropical islands for new fields.

Background is any part of the story or article that comes before the words: "Then came the depression."

Funny man! As a boy he hated grown-folks' leavings at the second table, and now he orders croquettes.

Radio waves now are being used to kill tooth decay germs. But they don't affect those that croon into the microphone.

We expect that woman sheriff whose picture was taken with Dillinger will be camera-shy in the future.

Escape-proof jails seem to live up to their names about as well as fire-proof buildings.

Echoes of The Past

By Louise White Watson

What Do We Know?

What do we know of our little world in general? If one were in a quiz class and questions on our own county of Bucks were fired at one, how many would we have to dodge? And yet Bucks county is such an infinitesimal part of the world, that it would seem as though much of its history might be mastered and enjoyed. If one were to ask you as to the location of Malta Island, nine chances out of ten but what one's geography would proudly locate it over seas, never for a moment believing there was another and one of great importance, near McKonkey's Ferry, where boats were hidden prior to the crossing of the Delaware river by the Continental Army. And just over the river, on Trenton Battle Monument one sees a cut of the men in crossing, a tablet commemorating the crossing at this ferry. You know the slogan, "See America First!" But what about becoming more familiar with our own local history, especially now that automobiles ever stand waiting in shade and sunshine to carry one to pleasure's destination, pleasure made doubly so by the close touch of sympathy.

Potters of Bucks County

One can wander afar in speaking of potteries. If necessity is the mother of invention—and no one thus far has been able to disprove the statement—one can fly to the land of Robinson

Crusoe and sit in the shade, watching him as he fashions those crude vessels demanded of him in his life on the island. Again, one can vision the needs of the Swiss Family Robinson and wonder just what process they will adopt in furnishing the mother with the necessary pots and bowls that must be forthcoming. One can visit the potteries, famous the world over, in our sister State, New Jersey, witnessing its wonderful beauty and perfection, the very work of art that will live through the years, but one must come to Bucks County to know wherein it figures in this line.

The Years

Back in the years, before the building of the Tower of Babel, back in the Biblical years speaking of the moulding and shaping of earthen cups and pots, some of which, taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs of Egypt, over 6,000 years B. C., pottery was in existence. Do you recall the potter who came to us with those interesting programs presented by Chautauqua, how he shaped, moulded, and were perfection lacking, broke the mould and rebuilt it? One was heard to say just the other day, she considered that evening on pottery one of the most instructive of the list. It is claimed that while the moulding and shaping may differ slightly in the construction, one reads that the very early ancients used the same potter's lathe or wheel

as used in upper Bucks County. The clay, as used by the ancients, is said to be similar to that used in Bucks County, the ancients treading their clay into the proper consistency, while in later years the horse was used as a power to grind the clay in what was known as the clay mill in upper Bucks, using enough water to make the clay smooth and of the consistency of dough. As recent a date as 1905 the clay was still mixed or kneaded with the bare feet. Did the feet serve better on finding the gravel, pebbles, or other harsh substances that otherwise, were they not removed, would mean a hole in the vessel? In making a pie dish the clay was placed upon a mould and it in turn was placed upon the lathe or wheel, pressed and rubbed down with a piece of leather.

Childhood

Did you ever play store when you were a child? I did. We needed pies, little cakes, doughnuts for our shelves that we might cater to the demands of our purchasing public. The clay, or mud, was at hand in never-ending quantities. Water, too. Imagination put two and two together, necessity—if our store met the requirements—hands, moulded the pots, pans and kettles, pounds of butter, cookies in all the smoothness of boiled icing, and our wares were ready. One, more fortunate than the others, had a little tin tub, about the size of a pound of butter, and did she swell with importance as we begged the loan of it?

Self Expression

Are toys too plentiful today, or, in other words, does the ready supply prevent, in a great measure, the in-

genuity necessary toward shaping that which is greatly needed? Is self expression thus lulled into restful slumber that is never rudely awakened by the dash of cold water in the face that demands action? Is necessity too often shooed off into the darkened corners, there left to sulk and to protest that you and you alone are the loser? Does the "Queen of the Suds," that poem of Louisa M. Alcott forget the foamy touch of the suds as, with hand taking the downward stroke, removing the flaky whiteness from the arms, she bows to the electric device that whizzes and whirs, chops and churns the clothes to snowy whiteness? But the muscles, tired almost beyond endurance, whistle cheerily "Man knew what he was doing when he removed weariness from woman." There is more than one kind of pottery, more than the potter's wheel. It is the swift turning wheel that liberates thought from drudgery and sends it soaring on its way, to greater heights, to unclouded dawns.

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Food for the Gods

Open fires have ever been in evidence, and Bucks County has long furnished that which, when broiled over the fire, or baked in its ashes, is said to be food for the gods. But back in the years it was so profoundly despised that should a knock come on the door while shad occupied a place on the table, the door was not opened until the shad had been removed. But today! Planked shad! The gridiron figures invitingly. Here again necessity springs to the front. How to cook that which was so plentiful at one's door? Result? The gridiron. "Nine rods and four feet, short tail, the whole complete." The feet, one at each corner, were several inches long necessary to keep the savory shad from sinking too far into the ashes. A fire of hickory wood burned to a hot bed of coals. Greased gridiron, shad placed thereon, long handle for changing position, properly seasoned, and what do we know? A food that was calculated to please the palates of the most fastidious epicure! Bucks County to the front!

A classified ad will sell that piece of furniture that is no longer needed.

DON'T SLEEP ON LEFT SIDE—AFFECTS HEART

If stomach GAS prevents sleeping on right side try Adlerika. One dose brings out poisons and relieves gas pressing on heart so you sleep soundly all night. Hoffman's Cut Rate Store.—(Adv.)

**TOMESANT'S
ELECTRICAL SERVICE**
Do All Kinds of
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of All Household Appliances
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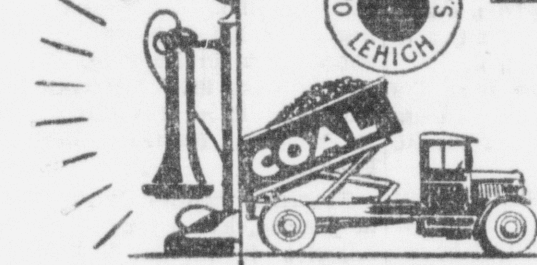
COMING EVENTS

March 28—Illustrated lecture, "Current Events in the Light of Bible Prophecy," at Presbyterian Church of Our Saviour, 8 p. m. Speaker, Rev. Russell Taylor Smith.
March 30—Rendition of Stainer's "Crucifixion" at Grace Episcopal Church, Halmerville, eight p. m.
April 2—Easter Monday dance at Mutual Aid Hall, 8.30 p. m.
April 3—Card party at Edgely school, benefit of Youth Week.
April 5—Chicken supper by Edgely Presbyterian Sunday School in Sunday School auditorium.
April 6—Play, "The Mystery of the Vernon" at Edgely Union Church.
Musical comedy, "Help Yourself" in Grand Theatre, by Bucks County Jr. Women's Clubs.
April 6—Card party in Andalusia school house.
Junior class dance at Bristol high school auditorium.

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DR. WM. A. GROFF
Chiropodist—Foot Specialist
Painless and Antiseptic Treatment of All Foot Affections and Abnormalities
Specializing in the Correction of Arch Conditions
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LUMBER, MILL WORK, BUILDING SUPPLIES

O'DONNELL BROS.

BATH STREET, BRISTOL

"THE LONE WOLF'S SON"
by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

SYNOPSIS

Michael Lanyard — formerly known as the "Lone Wolf," an underworld celebrity, but now a respected antique dealer—sails for America on the S.S. "Nave." Aboard ship, he meets Detective Crozier, of New York, who hunted the "Lone Wolf" years ago. They talk of Lanyard's reformation preceding his marriage, and the tragic death of his wife and children while he was at war. Later, Lanyard sees a young man dart into the passageway leading to his (Michael's) cabin. He is startled and perplexed by the youth's resemblance to himself. Mrs. Fay Crozier, one of Lanyard's wealthy patrons, and her lovely daughter Fenno, are also on board. Despite Mrs. Crozier's denial that she had been negotiating for the Habsburg emeralds, Lanyard believes he has hit upon a guilty secret. He sees Crain hovering near and wonders why, because the detective claims he is no longer in government service. Fenno calls Lanyard's attention to "the handsome young man staring at him." It is the youth Lanyard is puzzled about; his name is Maurice Parry. Checking over the passenger list, Lanyard wonders why Maurice had made a hasty departure from a stateroom on A Deck when his own cabin is on C Deck. That night, Lanyard goes in search of the youth and finds him dancing with Fenno. Fay Crozier sends for Lanyard.

CHAPTER V

"I am sure madame didn't send for me to trade risqué fables and current stock quotations. Neither was it for the sake of my *beaux yeux*."

"What do you think, then?"

"That madame is too sensible to do me the injustice of asking me to guess."

"True—you're too clever. Madame made a brief stay on this, then a rueful mouth. 'So you didn't believe me?' she inquired."

"That you hadn't been able to afford Rumbold's price? Oh, madame!"

"Well!" Fay Crozier said, with a shameless little laugh. "I couldn't tell who was listening, could I? Table stewards have been known to tell the Customs people on passengers who bragged that they meant to smuggle."

"Surely you are not thinking of trying to avoid paying the duty?"

"I don't know why not. Everybody does it. And I'm sure I've figured out a way they'll never suspect. I hope I don't shock you?"

"One's private morals are a matter of one's conscience. Neither do I think so well of myself as ever to set up for a censor. It is rather the folly I would deplore, madame, of imagining that jewels so celebrated could be sold and the transaction kept secret."

"You can't have much opinion of my intelligence if you think I wasn't smart enough to buy through a third party." Fay Crozier with a toss of her snowy head put the debatable by and, her sunny self once more, jumped up, hurried into the adjoining room, and returned to hand over, with conscious pride, a shagreen-covered case. "You said you'd be glad to see them again."

Lanyard lifted the lid, and for a long minute sat silent, his puckered gaze constant to the seven great stones bedded in white satin, then pinched one out, held it to the light, and replaced it.

"May I ask, madame," he said in a reluctant voice, "if you are quite sure of the good faith of your go-between?"

"What are you driving at?"

"Rumbold's, of course, is above suspicion."

"Are you trying to tell me those aren't the Habsburg emeralds?"

"I am sorry, madame—they are not even plebeian emeralds."

With a low cry the woman pounced upon the case.

"What are they, then?"

"Zircon, madame, cunningly cut and stained to counterfeit the real jewels. You may not know how clever the Germans have grown at that sort of thing, of late years, how they have learned to process

such soft semi-precious stones by sealing them in retorts with certain chemicals which, when subjected to great heat, release gasses that dye the stones almost, if not ~~quite~~, indelibly. These, for example, will fade if often exposed to sunlight. Exquisite forgeries, I grant you, but—

"I quite see that," Fay Crozier huskily replied; and suddenly casting the case from her, sat down heavily and disclosed haggard eyes.

"What am I going to do about this?"

"First rid your mind of all bias in favor of the several parties involved in the transaction. Then review it step by step."

"It would only be time wasted. I tell you, they were the genuine stones that I bought—that were brought to me straight from Rumbold's by the person who made the actual purchase. I guess I ought to know; I stared them out of countenance time and again in Rumbold's."

"The Lone Wolf at his best was not more than human, madame. He accomplished nothing beyond the range of mortal ingenuity and perseverance. He was neither the first nor the last to master the mystery of safe-locks by means of patience and an educated sense of touch. Obviously the fellow knew the trick who substituted these pretenders for the imperial Habsburg emeralds tonight. When did you place them in your trunk, madame?"

"When I came below to dress."

"And only took them out again when you brought them in just now to show me? It seems to me the crime is plainly dated."

"But what shall I do? Inform the Captain?"

"Give me time to think—but half a minute." Lanyard let a bright but calculating look take in the easy proportions of the sitting-room, its tasteful furnishing and decoration.

"One notice scarcely any notion worth mentioning here," he remarked.

"We must be about midnight."

"We are."

"And you went down to dinner early?"

Fay Crozier nodded.

"As soon as the second call sounded."

"Did you observe anyone in the passageway or on the landing who seemed to be paying you special attention?"

"Why, there were so many people about at the time—"

"I am glad," Lanyard said after another reflective wait, "it occurred to you so soon to satisfy my curiosity. I have a theory. . . I may be wrong, but I do believe, if you will give me, say till noon day tomorrow—and lend me these zircons meantime—I do believe I can restore the emeralds to you."

"I'm sure you can, if anybody. You are simply the kindest creature!"

"I promise merely to do my best—and that only on condition that you promise me to hand the emeralds over to the purser for safe-keeping."

"But won't that mean I'll have to pay the duty?"

"Precisely, madame. Figure to yourself that since this theft proves you were known to have been the actual purchaser, the same information must have been open to informers in the pay of the American Customs."

"Oh, have it your way," the woman cried with a tragic gesture. "I dare say you're right. I'll be good and pay up, like a little patriot."

(To Be Continued)



ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH PLUS — SPEED!

In a Personal Way

INTERESTING bits of news mainly about people you know. A chronicle of the activities of the people of Bristol; their goings and comings. :

IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. Harry Kendig, Radcliffe street, is a very ill patient in the Abington Memorial Hospital.

ATTEND EXERCISES

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Singer and nephew, Maurice, and niece, Sylvia Singer, Mill street, attended the graduation exercises at the National Farm School, Doylestown, yesterday.

PARTICIPANTS AT BANQUET

Mrs. George Croer, Mrs. Marvel Durham, Mrs. Robert Downing, Mrs. Benjamin Ahart, Bristol; with Miss Evelyn Fechtenburg, Eddington, and Mrs. Fred Bryner, Edgely, were attendants Thursday evening at the banquet tendered Mrs. Rae Beaster, Philadelphia, national president of the Auxiliary of the American Legion. The affair was held at McAllister's Hall, Philadelphia.

ENJOY ENTERTAINMENT AT LOCAL HOMES

Sunday guests of Mrs. Edith Radcliffe, 901 Garden street, were: Messrs. Samuel Hammill, Jr., James Florich, Jr., Joseph Nolan and Scott Bigonette, Gloucester, N. J., and Ellis E. Ratcliffe, Camden, N. J.

Edward Riley, Philadelphia, passed the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grace, 326 Jefferson avenue.

Guests over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. John McHugh, 708 Corson street, were Mrs. William Martin and baby, Roebling, N. J.

Mrs. Joseph Cavanagh, South Ardmore, passed the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary McVaine, Dorchester street. Miss Alice McVaine, New York, is making a lengthy stay at the McVaine home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Halpin, 321 Hayes street, had as a guest over the week-end, Ray Richardson, Philadelphia.

Saturday and Sunday were spent by Miss Irene Burr and Saul Mond, New York, with Mr. and Mrs. David Norman, Mill street.

Mrs. James McCormick, Highland Park, was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher, Pine street.

Miss Laurine Thornton, Brooklyn, N. Y., will spend the Easter holidays with her mother, Mrs. E. R. Thornton, 573 Bath street.

Sunday guests of Mrs. Catherine Murphy, Jefferson avenue, were Mr. and Mrs. John Lappan, Langhorne.

GO ON VISITS OUT OF TOWN
Miss Margaret Richardson, Pond street, passed the week-end in Langhorne, where she visited her mother, Mrs. Margaret Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yorty and family, Jackson street, were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Shapcott, West Torresdale.

Clarence Young, Sr., and Edward

Lynn, Sr., spent yesterday and today in New York visiting Edward Lynn, Jr.

Michael Saranzak, Pond street, has gone to Coatesville, to make a lengthy stay with friends.

Miss Meta Landreth, 1024 Radcliffe street, was a guest for several days last week of Miss Sally McLeod, Berwyn.

Mrs. Marvel Durham, Pond street, was an overnight guest last week of Mrs. Frank Rechlutti, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Albert Van Doren, Walnut street, was a guest during last week of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Van Doren, Trenton, N. J.

Sunday was spent by Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and daughters, the Misses Gladys, Alita and Elizabeth Smith, and Miss Mary Terneson, Otter street, in Matteawan, N. J., where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Martin.

Mrs. Warren Armstrong, 310 Jefferson avenue, was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Callahan, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Irvin Draber and son, Irvin, Jr., Trenton avenue, were overnight guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doughty, Philadelphia, and then with Mrs. Doughty went to Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the funeral of their late grandmother.

The week-end was spent by Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd, Jr., Mansion street, in Mt. Carmel, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Zimmerman.

FRIENDS ENJOY A PARTY AT RESIDENCE OF MISS E. KEERS

Five High Prizes and Consolation Award Given for Pinochle

Miss Ethel Keers, Trenton avenue and Jackson street, entertained a few friends at her home Saturday evening.

The game of pinochle was played, there being three tables of players arranged. Prizes were given to Ruth Rothenburger, Elizabeth Bellerby, Doris Barr, Frederick Stewart, Charles Bellerby, and consolation prize to Lamont White.

Refreshments were served, after which the remainder of the evening was enjoyed playing various games, singing and dancing.

Those present: Katharine Wicks, Olive Winslow, Doris Barr, Elizabeth Bellerby, Ethel Keers, Ruth Rothenburger, Violet Keers, Florence MacBlaine, Lillian Keers, Anna Keers, Dorothy Keers, Charles Bellerby, Harry Hlman, Frederick Stewart, Lamont White, Vincent Cox.

HULMEVILLE

Miss Mildred Benner, Middletown Township, is quarantined with measles.

Guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haefner were the Rev. and Mrs. Walter H. Canon and son Harry, Philadelphia; and Sunday visitors were Mrs. G. Russell Harrison and son Raymond, and Miss Lottie Smith, New Brunswick, N. J.

At the home of Miss Mary Thompson tomorrow evening the Peppy Pals will be entertained.

CROYDON

A theatre party occurred at Schubert's Theatre, and a supper at the Seven Stars Hotel, Philadelphia, Friday night, given by John Keen, of Bristol, with Mrs. Francis Hefele, Croydon Manor, as guest of honor in celebration of her birthday. This affair was enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Carmen, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Cost, New York; Mrs. E. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curry, Mrs. G. Grenier, Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hefele, Neshaminy Road.

James Bender has been suffering from hiccoughs for the past week, and was removed on Saturday to Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

Jean Wilson Has A Party For Sunday School Class

Jean Wilson, Walnut street, was hostess Saturday afternoon to the members of her Sunday School Class of St. James's Episcopal Church, taught by Miss E. Breece. A business meeting was held after which games were played. Prizes were awarded to Elmira Gorton, Doris Pearson, Mildred Goheen and Vivian Houser. Refreshments were served. A bouquet of

sweet peas formed the table centerpiece.

Those attending: Miss E. Breece, Elmira Gorton, Lillian Gorton, Doris Pearson, Katharine Pitzonka, Lora May Bell, Ruth Shire, Vivian Houser, Mildred Goheen.

VALUABLE TIME OF HOMEMAKER CAN BE MEASURED IN MONEY

By Rhondena A. Armstrong (Home Economics Representative)

To many a homemaker of a generation ago the idea that her time had a money value would have seemed absurd. In the present economic crisis the homemaker is realizing the value of her time. She is deciding whether to devote her time to producing a household product or to spend the family income on its commercial substitute.

With some of her tasks she has no choice. They must be done in the home, and the homemaker must do them. Some tasks she prefers to do for a reason quite remote from the question of dollars and cents. The homemaker who has been undecided whether or not to do a particular job has studied her tasks so that she knows how much money she saved by doing it and how much time it took to make this saving.

There is little or no value in time spent in doing some tasks no matter how quick the worker may be in performing her work. Again there is little or no value in performing some tasks where everything has to be purchased. Canning, for example, may be considered here. If all vegetables have to be bought little return can be realized from the time and energy required. When vegetable produce can be taken fresh from your own garden and canned, not only does a better canned product result but there is a return of 30 to 50 cents an hour for

the time involved.

Homemakers have found too, that bread made at home has not only been more nutritive and satisfying to the family, but has been done at a rate of 25 to 35 cents an hour for the time involved.

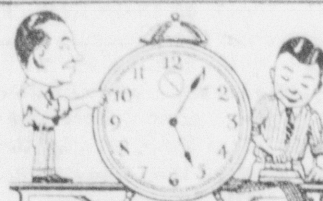
COMING EVENTS

April 7—Fifth anniversary banquet of Lily Rebekah Lodge, No. 366, in Hopkins hall at 6.30 p. m.

Card party in Newportville fire station given by E. H. Middleton for benefit of fire company.

April 10—Play, "Where's Grandma?" given by B. Y. P. U., at First Baptist Church.

April 13—Card party of Daughters of America in F. P. A. hall.



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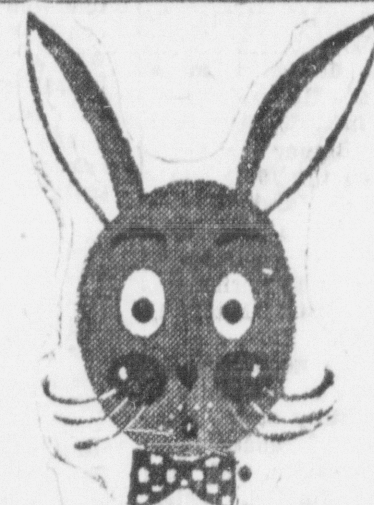
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GRAND Monday and Tuesday

JACK OAKIE, GINGER ROGERS in "SITTING PRETTY"

With JACK HALEY and THELMA TODD
Comedy, "Ma's Pride and Joy" Movietone News

SPECIAL: On Tuesday Evening, at 9, Championship Trophy Will Be Presented to the "Hawks"



SPECIAL FANCY EASTER BASKETS

Dainty, ribboned baskets packed with all manner of Easter goodies and novelties. They come all

made up, or we fill them to your order.



10c up

CHOCOLATE BUNNIES AND EGGS

Bunnies made of pure, delicious chocolate in many sizes. Some cute ones for party favors.



Chocolate covered eggs with delightful fillings—your choice plain, chocolate, nuts and fruits, or cherries.

From 5c up to \$2.00

BREYER'S EASTER ICE CREAM SUGGESTIONS

We Have Large Variety of Easter Molds for Parties

1½ qt. Eggs or Bunnies, serve 8 to 10 people, \$1.25

Appropriate Fancy Forms, doz., \$2.40

Chicks, Eggs, Ducks, Bunnies, Eight for \$1.60

Old-Fashioned Egg-Nog Ice Cream

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FALLON'S Corner Jefferson Avenue and Pond Street

Report of the Condition of THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MARCH 5, 1934

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	\$ 1,036,885.77
United States Government securities owned	393,666.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	1,797,499.00
Banking house, \$48,977.12; Furniture and fixtures, \$5,654.41	54,631.53
Real estate owned other than banking house	16,379.98
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	115,662.24
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	207,901.63
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,000.00
Other assets	3,997.18
Total	\$ 3,628,623.33
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public funds and deposits of other banks	\$ 463,533.54
Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds and deposits of other banks	1,944,931.59
Public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	106,683.44
United States Government and postal savings deposits	1,226.71
Deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding	387.51
Total of items 15 to 19:	
(a) Secured by pledge of loans and/or investments	\$ 62,825.28
(b) Not secured by pledge of loans and/or investments	2,453,937.51
(c) Total Deposits	\$ 2,516,762.79
Circulating notes outstanding	40,000.00
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	148.79
Capital account:	
Common stock, 9222 shares, par \$15 per share	\$138,330.00
Surplus	\$50,000.00
Undivided profits—net	\$3,381.75
Total, Including Capital Account	\$ 3,628,623.33
Memorandum: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities	
United States Government securities	78,500.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	50,127.00
Total Pledged (excluding rediscounts)	\$ 128,627.00
Pledged:	
(a) Against circulating notes outstanding	40,000.00
(c) Against public funds of States, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions or municipalities	75,000.00
(d) Against deposits of trust departments	13,627.00
(i) Total Pledged	\$ 128,627.00

State of Pennsylvania, County of Bucks, ss:

I, Thomas Scott, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 24th day of March, 1934.

(Signed)

JOHN E. HEALEY,

Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

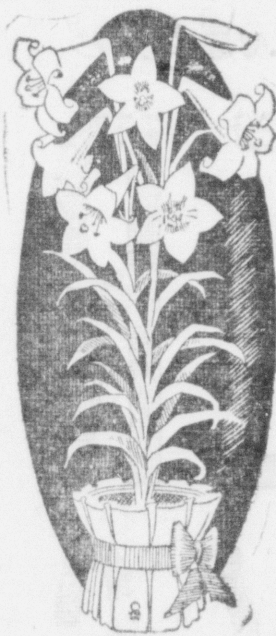
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YELLOW CALLAS GARDINEAS
HYDRANGEAS EASTER LILIES
ROSE BUSHES
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Cut Flowers of All Kinds

J. C. Schmidt

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DAVE'S DELICATESSEN



By MILT GROSS

Classified Advertising Department

Announcements

Deaths

COLELLO—At Bristol, Pa., Mar. 25, 1934, Rosina, wife of Filiberto Colello. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 27th, 1934, from her late residence, 272 Jackson street, at 9 a. m. High mass in St. Ann's Church at 10 o'clock. Interment in St. Mark's Cemetery under direction of Galzerano.

Funeral Directors

UNDERTAKER—William I. Murphy, Est., 316 Jefferson avenue, Bristol, Pa. Phone 2417.

Automotive

Garages—Autos for Hire

GARAGES—For rent, \$2 a month. Apply Dr. Collins, 508 Radcliffe street, phone 2420.

Business Service

Building and Contracting

ELECTRICAL WORK—Motors and lighting, ranges, heaters. George P. Bailey, Bath Rd., Bristol. Dial 7125.

Merchandise

Articles for Sale

NEUWEITER'S—Beer, 3 hot 25c; 6 50c, plus deposit; high-powered ale, \$2.10 case. Valentine's, W. Bristol.

50,000 TONS—Sand and gravel, at Croydon, Pa., 50c per ton, f.o.b. pit. Donaluk Kay, RD 1, Morrisville, old Lincoln Highway. Morrisville 2-7855.

Real Estate for Rent

Apartments and Flats

APARTMENT—3 rooms and bath, all improvements, \$16; 3 room apartment, furnished, all improvements, \$20; dwelling, Monroe St., 4 rooms and bath, \$20. Eastburn & Blanche, 118 Mill street.

APARTMENT—All new paint & paper, 6 large rooms, bath, porch, garage, steam heat and hot water furnished. \$25 month. Charles LaPolla, phone Bristol 652.

APARTMENT—Five rooms and bath, in Colonial Theatre Bldg., Wood St. Inquire 604 Wood street.

MILL AND POND STS.—Apartment. Apply Vandegriff's Men's Shop, Bristol.

APARTMENT—In Courier Building, 5 rooms and bath; heat furnished. Available April 1st. Apply at Courier Office.

Houses for Rent

SWAIN ST., 621, 623, 627—Rent \$12. Electricity and water. George Irwin, 224 Buckley street.

RIVERFRONT PROPERTY—7 rooms and bath, hot water heat; rent reasonable. Apply at Weiler's Unity Store, Edgely.

Dr. J. S. FEGELSON

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409 Mill Street

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Use the Classified Columns of The Courier for Quick and Gratifying Results

SPORT

ALL IS GOOD WILL
IN RED SOX CAMP

By Davis J. Walsh
(I. N. S. Sports Editor)

SARASOTA, Fla., Mar. 26.—(INS)—All is halcyon peace and good will in the camp of the Boston Red Sox, in spite of an ork of buying in which Owner Thomas Yawkey, the friend of the fountain pen trust, laid down the check book and picked up the marbles. Marbles? Perhaps I have that wrong. Anyhow, he picked up Robert Moss (Lefty) Grove, among others, and according to some accounts, he had enough there to start a quarry.

Mr. Grove is, by way of being the greatest left hander in baseball. He also is by way of knowing same and has, therefore, been one of the most recalcitrant and obnoxious individuals Mr. Connie Mack ever again hopes to behold. But here he has been docile, amenable, pleasant, helpful and altogether passive.

If they're to have a ball club down here, Mr. Grove is it.

They have other pitchers here—Henry Johnson, who won eight games; Phipps who won 11; Rhodes who won 12; Welland who won eight, and Welch who won four. Also Fred Ostermuller who won 16 for Rochester, Herb Pennock who won seven for New York and Walberg who won nine for Philadelphia. It's the first time in fifteen years that the Red Sox have been close, even in prospect, and Mr. Grove happens to be the one, particular and, in fact, the only answer. He assures the Sox of a pretty sound pitching staff.

Outside of him and it, the Sox are a run-of-the-mine outfit. At shortstop, they will have Chalmers Cissell, the Army's gift to baseball. Mr. Cissell can be just as good as he wishes and, speaking for baseball in general, it's about time he started to wish.

With him at second base will be Max Bishop, the refugee from Philadelphia, steady, reliable and, in fact, just another second baseman.

At first base, we may find Eddie Morgan, once a star with Cleveland, or Joseph Ignatius Judge himself. The city authorities will be out one of these days and condemn Joseph Ignatius but, in the meantime, he persists in impersonating an athlete. Dale Alexander, who led the American League a couple of years ago, is around. So is the groundkeepers but I fear that neither figures largely in Mr. Harris' plans.

The third baseman will be William (Buck) Walters, who came up last year from the Coast League, provided it isn't Williams (No Back) Werber, who came over from the Yankees. Only six infielders will be carried, which means that Fred Muller, up from Seattle, will go down again.

There will be five outfielders, the first three of whom are Dusty Cooke, 291; Roy Johnson, 313, and Carl Reynolds, 286, the better season's "buy" from St. Louis. They are subject to displacement, however, notably by Julius Solters, the big man of the minor leagues.

The choice for fifth man lies between Bob Seeds and Arthur Graham. The catchers are Rick Ferrell and Gordon Hinkle.

France's Agricultural
Syndicates Total 12,000

Continued from Page One
agricultural co-operation is developed on a large scale. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the population are included in the co-operative movement. There are 7,500 co-operative societies in Yugoslavia, 3,500 in Bulgaria and 4,700 in Roumania.

The co-operative movement in Hungary dates from 1863, when a mortgage credit institution was organized and co-operative grain warehouses have been operated since the middle of the 19th century.

Czechoslovakian co-operatives had their beginnings in Germany and Hungary. With the establishment of the Czechoslovakian government after the war, there were important developments, until now Czechoslovakia has 11,000 co-operative societies.

The Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have thousands of societies, and operate dairies, distilleries, etc., besides credit and insurance organizations.

Quakertown Wins First
Honors in School Meet

Continued from Page One
Amice, Falls; 6th, D. Thomas, Langhorne-Middletown; 6th, M. Heenan, Morrisville.

Arithmetic—1st, W. Benner, Perkasie; 2nd, D. Thomas, Langhorne-Middletown; 3rd, P. Hedrick, Quakertown; 4th, L. Conklin, Bristol; 5th, S. Faras, Bristol Borough; 6th, M. Pickett, Langhorne-Middletown.

CLASS D
Reading—1st, A. Ward, Newtown; 2nd, W. Gallagher, Newtown, and M. Zerle, Warminster (tie); 3rd, F. Kratz, Warminster; 4th, F. Hebbert, Southampton; 5th, H. Reed, Sellersville-Perkasie, and E. Dougherty, Yardley (tie).

Spelling—1st, A. Biedka, Hulmeville-Middletown; 2nd, V. Whitecraft, Lower Makefield; 3rd, F. Pacer, Sellersville-Perkasie; 4th, P. Wood, Warminster; 5th, R. Conover, Lower Makefield; 6th, H. Franck, New Hope.

Penmanship—1st, I. Wislock, Lower Makefield; 2nd, G. O'Neil, Hulmeville-Middletown; 3rd, A. Biedka, Hulmeville-Middletown; 4th, A. Delaney, New Hope; 5th, E. Dougherty, Yardley; 6th, P. Wood, Warminster.

Arithmetic—1st, D. Riddle, New-

town; 2nd, K. Beldler, Buckingham; 3rd, R. Rauschenberger, Sellersville-Perkasie; 4th, E. Hackett, Sellersville-Perkasie; 5th, R. Henry, Warminster; 6th, R. Voorhees, New Hope.

Chorus—1st, Upper Southampton; 2nd, Newtown; 3rd, Warminster; 4th, New Hope; 5th, Yardley.

SPECIAL MUSICAL EVENTS
Piano—1st, C. Finney, Upper Southampton; 2nd, E. Newhart, New Hope; 3rd, A. Goldman, Bristol; 4th, E. Hartman, Bensalem; 5th, M. Bader, Sellersville-Perkasie; 6th, M. Gilkeson, Sellersville-Perkasie.

Violin—1st, Joseph Puchta, Quakertown; 2nd, G. Hoover, Morrisville; 3rd, Oliver Hartman, Falls; 4th, Emilia Spinelli, Bensalem; 5th, Peter Dumbloskas, Bensalem.

Trumpet—1st, Leonard Herman; 2nd, W. McGowan, Morrisville; 3rd, George Mauger, New Hope; 4th, Robert Gilkeson, Sellersville-Perkasie; 5th, Samuel Troxel, Quakertown; 6th, Ralph Hillegas, Bensalem.

Harmonica—1st, Frank Gass, Buckingham; 2nd, Samuel McKinney, Richboro; 3rd, Gerald Carr, Buckingham; 4th, Helen Wilson, Richboro; 5th, Charles Thompson, Quakertown; 6th, Francis Clay, Bristol.

Those responsible in great degree for the success of this 14th annual meet are the following officers who with their committeemen worked tirelessly for weeks in preparation for the event: President, Warren P. Snyder, Bristol high school; 1st vice-president, M. R. Reiter, Morrisville; 2nd, vice-president, Andrew J. Chamberlain, Falls Township; secretary, Samuel K. Faust, Bensalem Township schools; treasurer, Paul L. Gruber, Sellersville-Perkasie.

JOHN MARSHALL

—O—
"Fountain of His Nation's Honour"
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Remarks of Ira Jewell Williams before the Philadelphia Bar Association Supreme Court Rooms February 6th, 1934

Continued from Page One
light, he sat here in the last Congress which convened in Philadelphia. It was here that he announced in Congress the death of George Washington, and presented the resolutions drawn by Richard Henry Lee which included the words, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Marshall showed his independence here by opposing the Sedition Law. He came to Philadelphia in his old age for treatment by Dr. Physic, and in 1835 died at the boarding house of Mrs. Krimm, in Walnut Street, within sight of Independence Hall.

The initiative of the Philadelphia Bar resulted in the great statue in Washington by William Wetmore Story, which was dedicated in a speech by William Henry Rawle, Esq., of this Bar, in 1885, just fifty years after Horace Binney made his memorable eulogy on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Marshall.

In 1901 the Philadelphia Bar observed the centenary of Marshall's service as Chief Justice. The principal address was by Mr. Justice Mitchell of our Supreme Court.

In 1930, through the generosity of James M. Beck, Esq., of this Bar, a reproduction of the Story statue was presented and dedicated under the auspices of this Association, with addresses by Judge Buffington, Chief Justice von Moschiesker and the late John Frederick Lewis, Esq.

This meeting is held at the suggestion of the Committee on Citizenship of the American Bar Association, of which Mr. Beck is Chairman.

John Marshall "Fountain of His Nation's Honour"

Patriot, soldier, Advocate, legislator, member of the Virginia Convention, Congressman, diplomat, Secretary of State—in all these Marshall gave eminent and distinguished service. At 19 he began to drill troops as Lieutenant. He became Captain and Acting Judge advocate. His courage and resourcefulness marked him out among the many vigorous, sturdy and brave men of that desperate struggle.

As a lawyer he soon attained front rank. There is one volume of Virginia Reports in which he was of counsel on one side or the other in practically every case.

The War of the Revolution taught him the deep need of a more perfect union of the States, and he became an enthusiastic supporter of Federalistic policies, and with Madison led the debates in the Virginia Convention against Patrick Henry, George Mason and others.

In the Virginia Legislature his parts and power were so obvious that he was almost at once appointed a member of the Council of State, and was re-elected even against his preference and notwithstanding his Federalistic principles.

Lord Craigmyre, one of the Law Lords who as Shaw of Dunfermline sat in the Privy Council, has said of Marshall:

"... the great American ... was so constituted that corruption made no appeal to him whatsoever ... therein was his greatness and the secret of his dignity. He stood for his country at that most critical juncture of its early manhood, and in representing it he became the fountain of his nation's honour."

Honor v. Opportunism

Honor or opportunism: that is the issue in government today and will be tomorrow and to the end of time.

John Marshall was no servile camp follower of "mass psychology." He believed in the existence of right and wrong, and stood for the right, regardless of public clamor and error. He held to that continuity with the past whereby we live. He did not believe in discarding its lessons. He believed in the teachings of experience, and did not hold with experimenting against its teachings.

He declared that the temporary "spirit of the people" was not infallible, and that the Supreme Court would declare void an unconstitutional act of Congress.

Lord Craigmyre says of Marbury v. Madison:

"This decision ... broke through in one swift movement a great bulwark of English tradition and drove the English doctrine of the omnipotence of Parliament from the American field. Congress, the federal parliament of the States, was not omnipotent; it stood within Constitutional limits. Those limits standing—and until changed by the Constitutional machinery of amendment—every court in the land must respect them, and this though Congress itself and all the political parties and wirepullers should get the shock of their lives. The respect for the Supreme Court was not now unmingled with fear, public security was enhanced, and the power of self-determination of this infant State was by the stern majesty of law made manifest to the world."

And Lord Craigmyre points out how Marshall's decisions were for the healing of the nation.

"Without John Marshall's interpretations of the Constitution's test, in what predicament would America have been placed? I think, after much consideration, that it would have found flourishing everywhere the seeds of interstate discord, and that the resulting collisions might have worked on to political anarchy and to the national enfeeblement which anarchy brings. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there would have been a welter of rivalries, misunderstandings and cross-purposes, which would have wrecked even social development and made the words 'United States' a derogatory term. From these calamities America was saved by John Marshall."

How was Marshall endowed for his great part in the war between honour and opportunism? Francis Gilmer said:

"The characteristic of his eloquence is an irresistible cogency, and a luminous simplicity in the order of his reasoning. His arguments are remarkable for their separate and independent strength, and for the solid, compact, impenetrable order in which they are arrayed."

The only true keystone, the only safe anchorage, is the bed-rock of principle.

"This apostle of integrity (Marshall) was the missioner of a straight deal on every issue. No one who discerns true greatness can ever fail to find in this man who is the midst of national upheaval, and defiant of unpopularity, could dare to put passion, public or private, to the proof of reason, and to obey the call of truth."

(Lord Craigmyre).
Though it might bring upon him a hurricane of wrath, in any crisis however tragic, such as that of today, he would stand like a rock for national honor against every assault no matter how plausible or "noble in motive."

National Honor Means Security

There was ingrained in John Marshall a love of honesty, and a hatred of dishonesty in every form, public or private. He saw governmental repudiation as dishonesty. He believed in a literal and absolute compliance with "Thou shalt not steal." To many it seems that common honesty is as unpopular today as it was in the time of John Marshall. Dishonesty by the government, no matter by what "high prerogative," was hateful to Marshall. And he helped to win in the Virginia Convention the three weeks' fight to ratify the Constitution, which contained the simple rule of common honesty, "No State shall ... pass any ... law impairing the obligation of contracts."

It may be added that Marshall believed in honesty not only because it was right, but because it meant security. Where any government, under stress of popular clamor or emergency or for any other reason or excuse, yields in a matter of principle and violates the plain dictates of common honesty, it not only sins against righteousness, but it commits a grave error of policy. The last end of that State is worse than the first. These vital questions of the pre-eminence of public security and confidence in governmental obligations and dealings between men and men, were threshed out in titanic conflict a century and a half ago. Then, if ever, there were excuses for public and private breaches of faith, when all the colonies were engulfed in a common chaos of financial emergency. But righteousness and the common sense policy prevailed. Read the judgment of the House of Lords in the gold clause case, (Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricite), and you will see that the principles that John Marshall labored for have not in 1934 perished from the earth. The Eighth Commandment still has vitality in Great Britain.

Marshall's Moral Grandeur and Steadfast Mind
Above and beyond John Marshall's great intellectual gifts tower the moral greatness of his soul and spirit. He did not what he thought expedient, but only what he thought was right.

There are timid souls today who voice the view that the true rule to govern legislator, executive and judge is the rule of expediency. And by that, unconsciously, they mean the rule of imagined or temporary expediency. I have even heard the shocking suggestion that the Supreme Court dare not interpret the Constitution as it is written lest court and government be swept away. Such a suggestion should

most every landmark decision of the Supreme Court under John Marshall was visited with bitter opprobrium. Many of the anti-Federalists hated the centralization of power, and hated any interference with the exercise of power by the states. Any difference of opinion today or any possible difference of opinion would seem mild and tolerant compared with the violence and hatred and criticism aroused by the earlier decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Yet John Marshall, unaffected by clamor, and with a steadfast mind, wrote those miracles of clarity each of which serves a mathematical demonstration leading inevitably to its Q.E.D. What if Marshall and his Court had wavered? Indeed, what if our Courts should waver today? A single step aside from the path of enforcing the Constitution may become a precedent permitting of further deviations, with the result that the true limitations of the instrument are recognized only in the letter.

"It is the duty of courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachment thereon. Their motto should be obsta principiis ..."

"It is the loftiest function and the most sacred duty of the judiciary ... unique in the history of the world ... to support, maintain and give full effect to the Constitution against every act of the legislature or the executive in violation of it. This is the great jewel of our liberties ... This is the final breakwater against the haste and passions of the people, against the tumultuous ocean of Democracy. It must at all costs be maintained."

cause that would have resulted in a fine of \$100,000. He retained a single \$5,000 bar, but the Treasury ordered the Chase National Bank to turn over that bar, and the bank did. This recalls the fact that the administration has repeatedly refused to allow any industry to include in its code a provision that the members of the industry reserved their constitutional rights.

It will do us no good to blink the fact of the steady tendency toward one-man-power, strong-arm governments such as those now existing in Italy, Germany and elsewhere. Absolutism means despotism. In theory the British Parliament is omnipotent, but it never abdicated to a Prime Minister or King, and but once to the Protector Cromwell. There is a great gulf and an irreconcilable conflict between absolutism and liberty. We may pay too much for a hoped-for security; and it will prove illusory under any despotism.

Under industrial control we have legislation decreeing, under hundreds of codes and hundreds to be enacted, minimum pay and maximum hours and limitation of production in industry, whether interstate or intrastate, together with the attempt to enact into law a stimulus to "collective bargaining," which has already resulted in doubling the membership in the American Federation of Labor.

The Old Order has been suddenly and violently changed under threat of boycott and by means of government-paid propaganda. If an administration has the right to employ the taxpayers' money to pay for publicity agents and publicity to tout the ad-

ministration's policies, where is the line to be drawn? The total expense to the taxpayers of federal publicity is not known, but it is charged that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania alone is paying tens of thousands a year inter alia to confirm the loyalty of those who have signed pledges to be "loyal to the policies approved by the people at the 1930 election." Then there is the Federal propaganda in favor of the so-called Child Labor Amendment (advocated by Secretary Perkins and the Chief of the Children's Bureau) and in favor of unemployment insurance (advocated by Secretary Perkins). And we are told by her, not of a temporary experiment to restore prosperity, but of a new epoch under a Planned Equilibrium of Production and Consumption. This is the end of liberty.

"Drastic changes in the methods and forms of government." These are the words of the present federal administration. Now, in Germany the "Nazi doctrine holds that members of a unified nation should all think and act in the same way." That is also the doctrine of Mussolini and Stalin. Shall we imitate them?

Every one will agree that the changes are revolutionary, and that they have come with incredible swiftness and in kaleidoscopic variety, accompanied by unbridled propaganda. Most of us believe that they are all steps toward the Left.

Are they consistent with honor and the Constitution, or are they dictated by opportunism?

What Would John Marshall Think?
What would John Marshall think of the ninety and nine years since 1835,

Centripetal Tendencies Almost Checked. Recent Developments.

Speaking at the dedication of the monument of John Marshall in 1930, our distinguished fellow member, the late John Frederick Lewis, Esq., mentioned some forty activities of the government not expressly authorized by the Constitution. These were not expressly mentioned in the Constitution, but many of them could be regarded as "necessary and proper" to carry out the express powers granted. (There is, however, under the decision of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts v. Mellon, and kindred cases, no way in which the constitutionality of many of these measures can be tested unless the United States Comptroller should decline to give his approval. Otherwise the power of appropriation by Congress is practically absolute. Contrast this with our own wise system in Pennsylvania, of taxpayers' bills, permitting any taxpayer to challenge any unconstitutional appropriation.)

Within the last year there have been added "57 varieties" of instrumentalities of the Federal Government, from AAA to TVA. They are collected in a brilliant brochure by John C. Bell, Jr., Esq., of this bar. Roughly speaking, these activities may be grouped under agricultural relief, financial relief, general relief, industrial control and so-called currency reform.

Under agricultural relief we have a bonus of hundreds of millions to the cotton growers, a right to borrow without recourse at 10c, and a right to call on the government at 6c, all in order to decrease production. The result has been a net increase of production of 117,000 bales. We have \$150 millions bonus to the wheat farmers and \$150 millions bonus to the hog growers.

Under financial relief we have loans right and left, including 20 millions to China to buy cotton, and projected loans of taxpayers' money to Soviet Russia; also loans to duplicate and put out of business existing public utilities; also loans to build private enterprises such as furniture factories, further to compete with an existing excess productive capacity. Also loans to build labor union centers, as in Philadelphia.

Under general relief we have vast disbursements and rates of wages paid in excess of local wages, so that in some places workmen have left private employment in order to get higher wages under CWA. Chairman Buchanan, of the Committee on Appropriations, warns, "There is a great danger of public relief becoming a rapacious maw to devour everything." His remark recalls Lord Macaulay's, "You will act like people who in a year of scarcity devour all the seed corn."

Under currency "reform" we have the repudiation of government covenants to pay gold, the seizure of all gold, the reduction of the gold content of the dollar, and a paper "profit" of two billions and upwards by the seizure of the gold in the Federal Reserve Banks. Also the purchase of silver at 20c per ounce above market price. Further, an attempt rigidly to limit the right of American citizens to make investments abroad. The stated objective is to turn back the hands of time and restore the price level of 1926.

The numerous blank checks given by Congress to the President are not without precedent. In Mexico the legislative phrase is: "Se conceden facultades extraordinarias al Ejecutivo para legislar en los ramos de Hacienda y Credito Publico" ("The Executive is granted special power to legislate in the departments of the Treasury and Public Credit"). In this way there is complete "concert" between the legislative and executive branches. I recall my feelings on being told in 1919 that the law prohibited taking any Mexican gold out of Mexico. I would have regarded with scorn the prediction that within fifteen years the United States, under its high prerogative of plunder, would forbid the ownership of gold and the free foreign exchange of any United States money for the purpose of investment. You are aware that when a New York lawyer tried to raise the question of his right under the Constitution to retain the ownership of bars of gold which he had lawfully acquired, he could not do it, as

and especially of these years of grace, 1933 and 1934? Is there not a duty on our part to appraise the acts and tendencies of government and to aid in forming a sound opinion as to their constitutionality and wisdom, as well as their effect upon our freedom and security?

Judges in California and in the District of Columbia have sustained the constitutionality of certain provisions of NIRA and NRA, on the ground of "emergency." When did the emergency begin? In 1929? Four Justices of the Supreme Court, in the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium case, voted that the statute impaired the obligation of contract, and the majority opinion clearly states that emergency cannot create a power (though it may be the occasion for the exercise of a power already existing). So the Supreme Court is unanimously on record against emergency as creating power, and the Federal Government being a government of limited and delegated powers we must find some provision in the Constitution itself to sustain recent legislation. Federal Judge Akerman, of Florida, has twice held NRA unconstitutional as applied to codes fixing prices in intrastate industries—cleaners and dyers and citrus growers. Judge Lamberton, of our own Court of Common Pleas, has ruled that a code, though approved by the President, cannot overrule the public policy of Pennsylvania. Several States, in a scramble to endorse NIRA and NRA, have adopted statutes attempting to make all codes binding as state laws. The Court of Common Pleas No. 3 has refused a charter to the Retail Code Authority of Philadelphia.

(Continued tomorrow)

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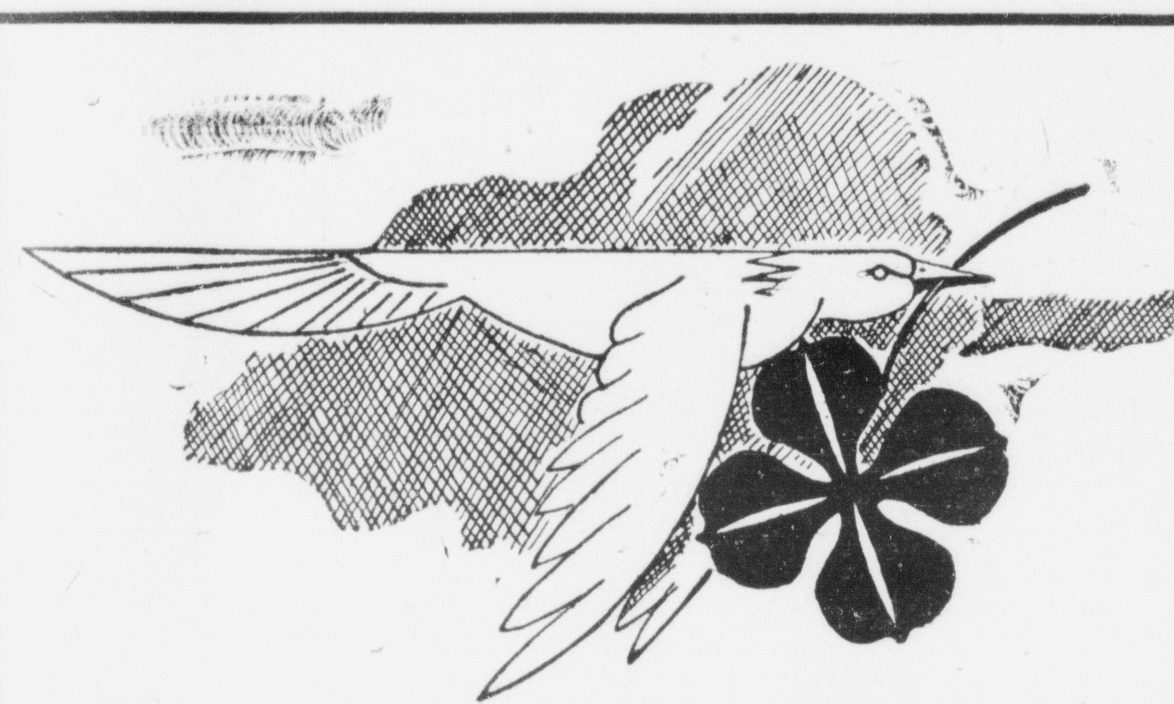
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Strawbridge
& Clothier

announce

CLOVER
DAYSon
Tuesday and
Wednesday

HUNDREDS of
specially priced,
desirable, new
merchandise lots,
Tuesday and
Wednesday, March
27th and 28th.



Philadelphia,
Ardmore and Jenkintown
Stores will open at 8:30 a.m.



Charge purchases
will appear on April bills,
payable in early May.